

## Tsuguo HONGO: Notes on Japanese larger fungi (14)

## 本郷次雄\*: 日本産キノコ類の研究 (14)

In the following account three species distributed in *Tricholomopsis*, *Lepiota*, and *Inocybe* are described as new. New forms are described in *Coprinus rostratus* Hansen and *Rhodophyllus babingtonii* (Blox.) Quél. *Psathyrella spadiceogrisea* (Fr.) Sm., *Conocybe fragilis* (Peck) Kühn., and *Galerina josserandi* Kühn. are recorded as new to the Japanese flora. All the collections were made by the writer, and have been deposited in his herbarium.

86) *Tricholomopsis bambusina* Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 3-6cm lato, e convexo expanso, obtuso, sicco, pallide flavido, squamis fibrillosis obscure rubro-brunneis dense obtectis; carne pallide flavida, subtenui, fragili, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis sinuatis (vel adnatis), e pallido luteis, subdistantibus vel moderate confertis (L=29-38; l=3-7), 5-8mm latis, acie fimbriatis; stipite 4-6cm longo, 4-6mm crasso, aequali vel ad basin attenuato, saepe curvato, flavido, fibrillis pilei concoloribus subtilibus vestito, e farcto cavo; sporis in cumulo albis, sub micr. hyalinis, hyalinis, subglobosis, laevibus, inamyloideis,  $4.5-5.5 \times 3.5-4.5 \mu$ ; basidiis tetrasporis,  $22-25 \times 5.5-6 \mu$ ; cheilocystidiis numerosis, ventricosis, apice cylindrice effatis, hyalinis vel flavidis,  $57-90 \times 12-19 \mu$ ; pleurocystidiis sparsis, chilocystidiis simillimis.

Hab. Gregarious or subcespitate, around stumps of bamboo, Ishiyama-Hiratsuchō, Ōtsu, Oct. 1, 1957 (-type). Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

Edibility doubtful. This species is very closely related to *T. rutilans* (Fr.) Sing., but is readily distinguished by its more scaly cap, subdistant gills, fragile flesh and somewhat smaller spores. ( $5.7-7 \times 4-5.5 \mu$  in *T. rutilans*.) It also resembles *T. decora* (Fr.) Sing., but the latter has olive-fuliginous scales on the cap.

87) *Lepiota atosquamulosa* Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 1.5-4cm lato, e campanulato expanso, sicco, cuticula subtomentosa, atrofusca, primitus contigua, dein in squamulis minutis disrupta, strato subcuticulari fibrilloso-sericeo, albo, margine leviter striato; carne alba, tenui, fragili, sapore odoreque nullo; lamellis remotis, albis, dein cremeis, confertis vel subdistantibus (L=40-42; l=0-1), subventricosis, 2-3mm latis; stipite 1.5-3.5cm longo, 1.5-5mm

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crasso, aequali vel basi  $\pm$ incrassato, albido, dein subrufescenti,  $\pm$ sericeo, apice pruinoso, cavo; annulo superiori, submembranaceo, albo, fugaci; sporis in cumulo albis, ellipsoideis vel ovatis, laevibus,  $\pm$ pseudoamylloideis,  $6-9 \times 4-5.5 \mu$  (vel  $5.5-7 \times 3.5-4 \mu$ ); basidiis tetrasporis,  $17-20 \times 8-8.5 \mu$ ; cheilocystidiis clavatis vel subventricosis, obtusis,  $20-40 \times 6-13.5 \mu$ , hyalinis; hyphis superficialibus pilei cylindraceis,  $5-7.5 \mu$  latis, subgriseis.

Hab. Scattered, on rich humus in plantation of *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, July 16, 21 and 27, 1956; July 12, 1958 (-type); Sept. 1 and 8, 1958. Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

This fungus appears to be most closely related to *L. neglecta* Hongo, but differs in the darker color of the squamules and the somewhat larger spores. Not common.

88) **Coprinus rostrupianus** Hansen f. **carbonarius** Hongo f. nov.

A typo differt habitatione carbonicola.

Pileus  $7-10 \times 4-5$  mm and ovate in button stages, when expanded conic-campanulate to broadly conic with a flaring and splitting margin and then about 2.5 cm broad; surface at first covered by a flocculoso-tomentose whitish to brownish universal veil, which breaks away in felty patches or scales, color, color of cap-surface cremecous to yellow tawny, paler toward the margin, the marginal area finally darkening as the spores ripen, somewhat striate-sulcate to the disc. Flesh very thin, concolorous, fragile, deliquescing. Lamellae free, close, moderately broad, whitish, soon blackening, edges white-fimbriate until deliquescens begins. Stips 3-5 cm long, 1.5-3 mm thick, equal or attenuated upward, glabrous, white, hollow, the base with a voiva-like zone of veil remnants. Spores black in deposits, dark chocolate color under the microscope,  $12-16 \times 7-9.5 \mu$ , ovoid to ellipsoid, smooth, germ-pore distinctly eccentric; basidia four-spored,  $25-32 \times 13-15$ ; pleurocystidia numerous,  $70-120 \times 28-54 \mu$ , vesiculose, thin-walled, hyaline; cheilocystidia crowded, similar but somewhat shorter, sometimes globose,  $38-77 \times 22-33 \mu$  or  $22-35 \mu$  in diam.; universal veil made up of chains of ventricose, vesiculose or subcylindric cells ( $9.5-47 \mu$  broad).

Hab. Scattered, on heaps of charcoal or on burnt-over areas in gardens, woods, etc., Seta-chō, Shiga-Pref., June 13, 1958 (-type)—Iwama-dera, Ōtsu, June 17, 1958. Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

This form differs from the type only in the carbonicolous habitat. Probably not uncommon.

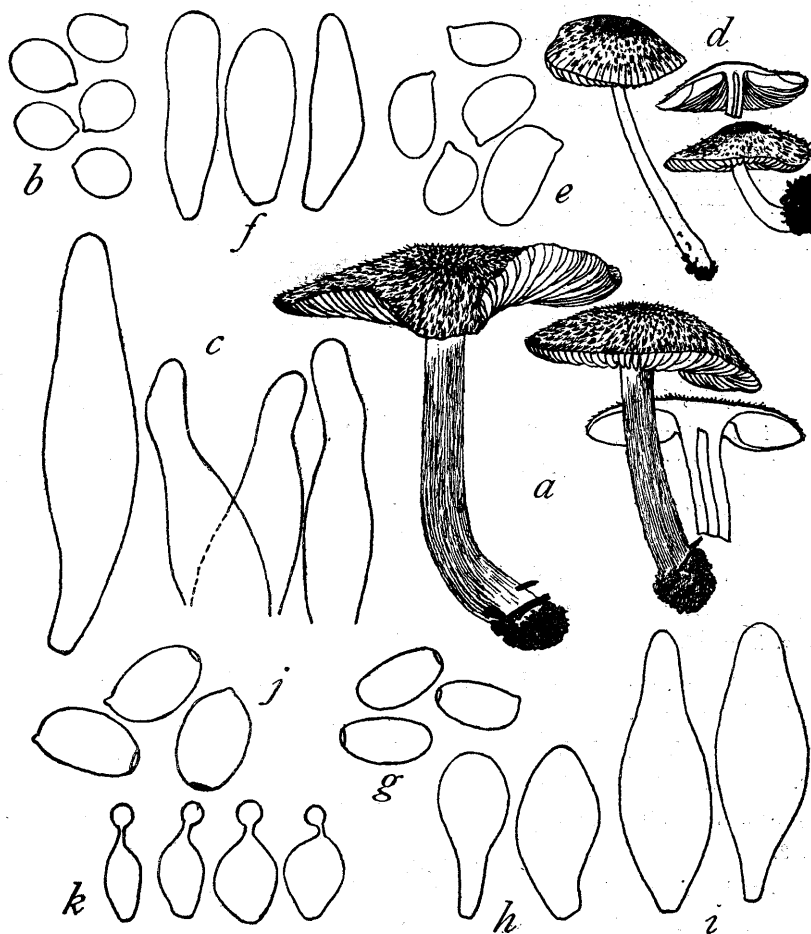


Fig. 1. *Tricholomopsis bambusina* Hongo: a, carpophores; b, spores; c, cheilocystidia. *Lepiota atosquumulosa* Hongo: d, carpophores; e, spores; f, cheilocystidia. *Psathyrella spadiceogrisea* Smith: g, spores; h, cheilocystidia; i, pleurocystidia. *Conocybe fragilis* Kuhnner: j, spores; k, cheilocystidia. (a, d×1; b, e, g, j×1500; c, f, h, i, k×900)

89) ***Psathyrella spadiceogrisea*** (Fr.) A. H. Smith, Contr. Univ. Mich. Herb. 5: 60 (1941).

Spores  $6.5-9.5 \times 4-4.5 \mu$ , pale fuscous brown under the microscope (in KOH), ellipsoid to slightly bean-shaped, smooth, with a hyaline apical germ pore; basidia

four-spored,  $21-25 \times 7.5-8 \mu$ ; pleurocystidia scattered,  $33-41 \times 11-15 \mu$ , fusoid-ventricose with obtuse apices, thin-walled, hyaline; cheilocystidia crowded,  $22-37 \times 12-14.5 \mu$ , saccate, or sometimes fusoid-ventricose, thin-walled, hyaline.

Hab. Gregarious, round about stumps (of broad-leaved trees), Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, May 17, 1958.

Distr. Europe, North America, Africa, Ceylon. New to Japan.

Ill. Konr. and Maubl., Ic. Sel. Fung. pl. 40 and pl. 47 (sub nom. *cernua*); Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. pl. 153 D, pl. 152 D (sub nom. *fibrillosa*) and pl. 152 A (sub nom. *obtusata*); Smith, l. c., pl. 20 and pl. 32, figs. 4-7; Wakefield and Dennis, Comm. Brit. Fungi, pl. 79, fig. 3.

A spring fungus. Probably not uncommon.

90) **Conocybe fragilis** (Peck) Kühner, Galera, 113 (1935) (ut *C. siliginea* var. *fragile*)—*Galera incarnata* J. Schaeffer, Zeitschr. Pilzk. 9: 165 (1930).

Spores  $8.5-10.5 \times 5-6.2 \mu$ , pale fulvous under the microscope, ellipsoid, with a hyaline germ pore; basidia two- to four-spored,  $17-23 \times 8.5-9 \mu$ ; cheilocystidia abundant, flask-shaped and pin-headed,  $17-19 \times 8-10.5 \mu$  (head  $3.5-4 \mu$  in diam.),

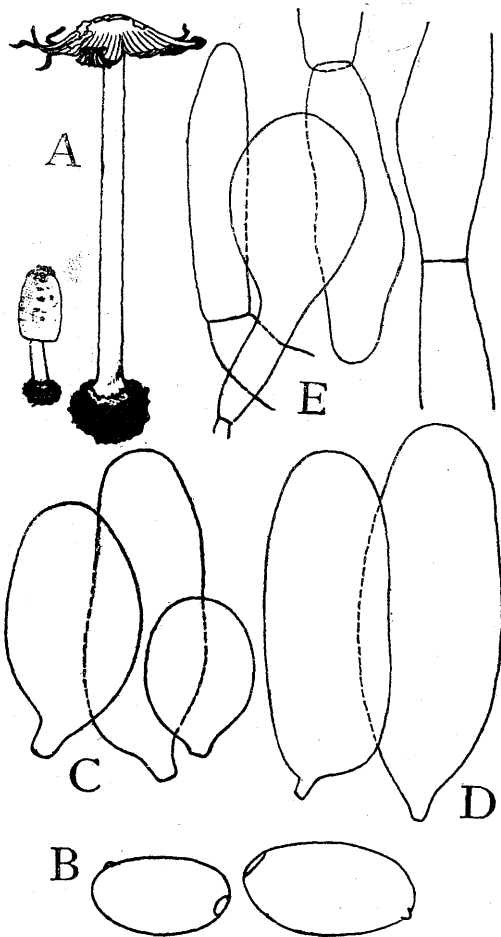


Fig. 2. *Coprinus rostrupianus* f. *carbonarius* Hongo: A, carpophores ( $\times 1$ ); B, spores ( $\times 1500$ ); C, cheilocystidia ( $\times 600$ ); D, pleurocystidia ( $\times 600$ ); E, Elements from veil on cap ( $\times 600$ ).

hyaline, thin-walled; caulocystidia  $14-17 \times 5-6 \mu$ , ventricose, often with an elongated narrow neck; epicutis consisting of piriform, thin-walled cells,  $27-38 \times 15-17 \mu$ ; clamp connections present.

Hab. Gregarious, on manured oil in fields (especially of barley), gardens or by road-sides, Ishiyama-Terabe-chō, Ōtsu, June 28, 1952—Ishiyama-Senjō, Ōtsu, May 30 and June 1, 1955—Zeze-Ikenouchi-chō, Ōtsu, May, 31, 1955—Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, May 19, 1958.

Distr. North America, Europe. New to Japan.

Very common in early summer. A small species characterized by its vinaceous-reddish-brown color, two- to four-spored basidia, and non-capitate caulocystidia.

91) **Inocybe macrosperma** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 6-16mm lato, e conico-convexo expanso-umbonato, sicco, longitudinaliter fibrilloso-rimoso, isabellino vel obscuriore, circa marginem pallidiore (substramineo); margine fimbriato-velato; carne tenui, pallida, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis adnexis vel liberis, subdistantibus ( $L=19-26$ ;  $l=1-3$ ), ventricosis, ex pallido sordide cinnamomeis, 2-3 mm latis, acie albo-fimbriata; stipite 2.5-4 cm longo, 1-2 mm crasso, aequali vel basi subincrassato, gracili, albido,  $\pm$ sericeo, ad apicem pruinosulo, e farcto fistuloso; sporis sub micro. ochraceis, phaseoriformibus, inaequilateralibus, laevibus,  $14.5-18.5 \times 8-10 \mu$  (vel  $11.5-16.5 \times 7-9 \mu$ ); basidiis tetrasporis,  $28-38 \times 11.5-15 \mu$ ; cellulis aciei lamellarum (cheilocystidiis) clavato-subcylindraceis vel subventricosis, hyalinis,  $30-50(60) \times 9-16.5 \mu$ ; hyphis omnibus fibulatis.

Hab. Scattered, amongst grass under frondose trees, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, July 10 and Sept. 17 (-type), 1957. Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

Uncommon. A small, slender species easily recognizable by the large, smooth spores.

92) **Galerina josserandi** Kühner in Kühner et Romagnesi, Bull. Soc. Nat. d'Oyonn. suppl. nos. 10-11: 4 (1957)—*Galerina camerina* (Fr.) sensu Kühner, 212 (1935) [non Kühner (1957)].

Spores pale ochraceous under the microscope,  $10-13(15) \times 5.5-6.5(7) \mu$ , elliptic-subamygdaliform, nearly smooth, suprahilar disc indistinct; basidia two-spored,  $26-29 \times 7.5-8.5 \mu$ ; pleurocystidia absent; cheilocystidia crowded,  $25-35 \times 3.5-8.5 \mu$ , ventricose with a narrow elongated neck and somewhat thickened top ( $2.5-3 \mu$  in diam.), hyaline, thin-walled; gill-trama regular, consisting of  $4.5-16 \mu$  broad cells; clamp connections present.

Hab. Gregarious or subcespitate on debris of conifers in forests, Mii-dera, Ōtsu, April 26, 1957—Nara, April 24, 1958.

Distr. Europe. New to Japan.

Probably not uncommon.

93) **Rhodophyllus babingtonii** (Blox.) Quél. f. **japonicus** Hongo f. nov.

A typo differt pileo.  $\pm$ majori [(0.8)1–2cm], sporis latoribus (15–18.5 $\times$ 9–10.5 $\mu$ ).

Pileus (0.8)1–2cm broad, campanulate to convex, then expanded, surface fuscous, densely covered with pallid to dark brown (“buffy brown”) flocculose fibrils which often become aggregated into scales in the middle, not or only slightly striate, margin incurved at first. Flesh very thin, fragile, subfuscous, taste mild, odor none or somewhat alkaline. Lamellae adnate with a decurrent denticle, distant ( $L=15-18$ ;  $l=1-3$ ), somewhat thickish, subfuscous (“drab” to “hair brown”), then dusted with dull orange colored spores, edges minutely fimbriate,

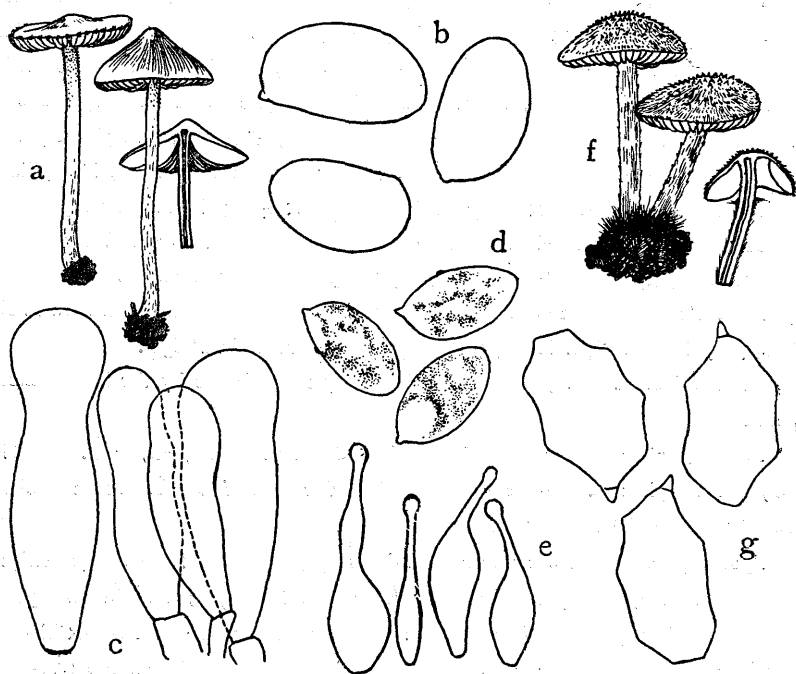


Fig. 3. *Inocybe macrosperma* Hongo: a, carpopore; b, spores; c, cheilocystidia. *Galerina josserandi* Kühner: d, spores; e, cheilocystidia. *Rhodophyllus babingtonii* f. *japonicus* Hongo: f, carpopores; g, spores. (a, f $\times$ 1; b, d, g $\times$ 1500; c, e $\times$ 900)

2-5 mm wide. Stipe 1.5-4 cm long, 1-3 mm thick, equal, fistulose, somewhat cartilaginous, covered like the pileus, concolorous, the base furnished with radiating brownish hairs. Cortina present when very young, evanescent. Spores near "vinaceous tawny" (dull orange) in deposits,  $15-18.5 \times 9-10.5 \mu$ , ellipsoidal in outline, angular, 1- to multi-guttulate; basidia four-spored,  $36-40 \times 14-15 \mu$ ; cheilocystidia abundant,  $35-65 \times 17.5-27 \mu$ , saccate, voluminous, thin-walled, soon collapsing, very pale yellowish brown or hyaline; coverings on pileus and stipe made up of chains of cylindric, thin-walled, yellowish brown to fulvous brown cells,  $10-23 \mu$  broad; clamp connections absent.

Hab. Gregarious or subcespitose, on moist ground amongst mosses, dead leaves, etc., Bot. Gard. of Koyo Univ., Kyoto, July 6, 1956; May 13, 1958 (-type)—Ōmi-Jingū, Ōtsu, Oct. 9, 1958. Distr. Endemic (Kyoto, Shiga).

According to Kühner and Romagnesi [Fl. Anal. Champ. Supér. 186 (1895)] the typical form has 0.5-1 cm broad caps and somewhat narrower spores,  $11-18 \times 6.5-8 \mu$ . *R. dysthales* (Peck) Romagn. [= *R. fumosellus* (Winter) Lange] is similar as to color and spore size, but has less fibrillose and coarsely pellucido-striate caps.

## 摘 要

本報告においては日本産褶菌類 8 種を載録した。

86) ヤブアカゲシメジ(新種)。サマツモドキ *Tricholomopsis rutilans* (Fr.) Sing. に類似しているが、傘の鱗被はいちじるしく、ヒダはやや疎生し、肉は脆弱、胞子は多少小形な点で区別される。大津市石山平津町の竹林内、タケの切株近くに発生する。

87) ナカグロキツネノカラカサ(新種)。ナカグロヒメカラカサタケ *Lepiota neglecta* Hongo に近い種類であるが、傘表面の鱗被はほぼ黒色、胞子はやや大きい。大津市石山平津町ヒノキ植林内に発生する(初夏一秋)。

88) ヤケノワタヒトヨ(新品種)。*Coprinus rostrupianus* Hansen は歐洲においては糞上、地上等に発生するというが、筆者の採集したのは畑地に捨てた炭の粉の上(滋賀県瀬田町)や林内のたき火あと(大津市岩間寺)であつたので、生態を異にする一品種とみなすことにした。

89) アシナガイタチタケ(新種)。春、広葉樹の切株に発生する。大津市石山平津町で採集。

90) ハタケコガサ(新種)。春から夏にかけて畑地(ムギ畑)、庭園、路傍などの肥沃な土壤に生ずる。大津市内各地で採る。

91) オオミ (大実) アセタケ (新種)。子実体は小形であるが胞子は大い。夏秋季、天津市石山平津町、広葉樹下禾本草の間に発生する。

92) ヤマノコガサ。春—初夏、林内針葉樹の落葉、落枝、材の破片等に発生。大津市三井寺境内、奈良市春日神社附近で採った。

93) ケモミヅラモドキ (新品種)。全体帯褐灰色で、微細な繊維状毛に密におおわれている。歐洲の *Rhodophyllus babingtonii* (Blox.) Quél. に比し傘がやや大きく、胞子の幅が広いのでその一品種とみなすことにした。京都大学植物園、および大津市近江神宮境内で採った。

### Errata

Journ. Jap. Bot. **33** (11): 344-350

Page	Line	for	read
344	25	29)	79)
	26	-pipe-	-pip-
346	5	conifers Bot.	conifers, Bot.
	31	pilea	pileo.
347	5	superior persistent	superior, persistent

Journ. Jap. Bot. **34** (7)

表紙裏 [紙カットの説明] → [表紙カット.....]

221 表中 *D. crenata* (= *D. Sieboldi*) のカッコ内を2行下の *D. scabra* の行に移す。

238 p. →

contains a few seeds black-brown in colour. The seeds are 1.5 mm long or faintly more, but are less than 1.8 mm long. Thus the size of seeds does not go beyond that of *S. saxatilis* and *S. stellato-pilosa*. However, Merrill did describe the seeds as 1.5~1.8 mm long based on the type once kept in the Manila Herbarium in the Philippines and lost during the last war. Therefore the specimen Elmer's 6612, now preserved in the New York Herbarium, should be considered as neotype regardless the difference in the size of seed.

Finally, it is safely concluded that the Formosan *Stellaria stellato-pilosa* Hay. and the Philippine *S. laxa* Merr. are conspecific with the polymorphous southeastern Asiatic *S. saxatilis* Buch.-Ham. In my present knowledge, there is no geographical variety within the species. (Makino Herbarium, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Fūkazawa-1., Setagaya, Tokyo. 東京都世田谷区深沢町, 都立大学理学部牧野標本館)